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NUMBER 36

# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY.  
Editor and Proprietor.  
J. J. CASSIDY.  
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

Candidate Opposed to Convention  
and Pledged to an Immediate  
Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.  
HON. DANIEL E. RUSSELL,  
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,  
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.  
HON. E. P. BUXTON,  
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

GRAVEN COUNTY.  
R. H. LEHMAN,  
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY.  
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.  
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY.  
A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY.  
RICHARD C. BADGER,  
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS,  
MADISON C. HODGE,  
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY.  
COL. T. J. DULA,  
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN,  
BETHEL COUNTY.  
F. W. BELL.

EDGEcombe COUNTY.  
W. P. McCABE.

FORSYTH COUNTY.  
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.  
R. F. BULLOCK, JR.,  
J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY.  
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY.  
J. W. THORNE.

ANSON COUNTY.  
A. M. BOGGAN.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.  
J. J. CASSIDY,  
J. C. HILL.

1st WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON,  
2d WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,  
3d WARD—W. H. MOORE,  
4th WARD—ALEX. SAMSON,  
5th WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.  
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.  
F. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.  
ALFRED HOWE,  
A. H. MORRIS,  
J. E. SAMSON.

Will the honest white people of the State stick and carress the hand that lashes them into line, and bids them march to their own destruction?

Oh, that the people could fully understand the iniquity and wickedness that is sought to be perpetrated upon them by the few ungodly and bigoted divines of the Democratic Party.

Do the mechanics, the poor respectable whites, wish to be placed in society where they were under the old Constitution of the State? If so, vote for the Democratic Candidates for Convention.

Convention under control of the Democratic party means destruction of every hope of the poor man; it means no shelter for loved ones, to those who now have homes. Beware before it is too late.

The masses of the people of North Carolina are poor; the present constitution of the State was made for, and suits the condition of the poor people. Do you know the fact? If so, in the name of liberty rally for its maintenance.

The present Constitution of the State places the poor man on an equal footing with rich aristocrats; elevates the laborer in society, and gives him equal political rights with the men, who under the old Constitution, ever had their heels upon his neck.

Was it the Democratic Party of North Carolina that gave protection and encouragement to labor? Was it this party that gave the poor man, white and black, a homestead law that his wife and little ones might not be turned out into the cold wintry storm to satisfy an unjust claim of some heartless, rich creditor?

Was it this Democratic destructive party that gave the mechanic the lien law, that he might not be cheated and swindled out of his daily earning for the support of his children? No! No! The Democratic Party are, and were always opposed to these measures, and if they get control of the Convention, they will expunge these acts from the Constitution.

The value of a gift does not depend upon the price, said the fellow who gave his wife a patent medicine sarsaparilla on Christmas.

## WHAT VANCE SAYS.

Gov. Vance spread himself on the 19th at Wadesboro, and the destructive were supposed to be happy. The Governor was heavy on the Republicans in his usual style, i. e., lots of snappy jokes and no arguments. But jokes will tell, and if a bad cause can ever be boosted into notoriety by such means, Vance is certainly the man to do the boosting. The *Argus* says he appealed to the people in a most touching manner to go to the polls and vote for MEN! (no women allowed there.) All he could say about the present Constitution was, that "that instrument, although it had some excellent things in it was unsuited to us," and all else that could be said was that "the Governor made a genuine Vance speech," but the *Argus* "would not attempt to give even the substance thereof."

The Governor was honest enough to say that the present Constitution "had some excellent things in it," and the only objection that he could raise against it was that it was "unsuited to us."

But the *Argus* failed to tell its readers that not only were the hearers of Vance sadly demoralized and unsettled in their minds on this Convention question, but that he himself could not get his enthusiasm worked up worth a cent, and when he left the Court House in which he had been speaking, that he admitted that the cause of the conventionists was a "lost cause," and expressed the opinion that the democrats would fail to carry their point.

Vance said in this Wadesboro speech that the HOMESTEAD LAW was not good AS AGAINST OLD DEBTS!! Poor men of North Carolina, this is what this representative man of your State says about your homestead. The Republican Party gave it to you in 1868, and the democratic party in 1875 seek to take it from you; and Vance—our Vance—Zeb Vance, tells you at Wadesboro that this Homestead Law that secures a shelter for your wives and children against the rapacity and meanness of your rich creditor, "is not good as against old debts!!"

We think that the poor men of this State will ponder well and long before they will allow themselves to be wheedled and cajoled into voting against a party who gave them a Homestead, or for a party that would deprive them of it.

## GETTING SCARED.

The *Albemarle Register* is becoming alarmed at the ghost raised at its own bidding. Some time ago it advanced the aristocratic theory that money should control the destinies of this State rather than brains, and wanted to insert a provision in the Constitution that they desire to adopt in September to the effect that every legal voter be allowed one vote, and for every three hundred dollars, that a man might own or claim he should be entitled to one additional vote.

Now we all know that none but the aristocrats and their clique advocate a Convention, and in the event of their having control of it, it was their aim and intention to provide for this representation of money, thereby giving to a rich man, for no earthly reason but because he is rich, an additional vote at every election for every three hundred dollars that he might claim, altho' he might be as big a fool as the man who first advanced the idea, while a poor man would be allowed but one vote, provided he was able to show his tax receipt when he approached the polls.

And now the boiling political cauldron throws one W. W. Griffin to the surface with the rest of the scum, and he rises to explain in the *Register* that the article that appeared in that paper (to which we have alluded) was written by him as a contribution and not intended as an editorial at all! And the weak-kneed editor, after seeing what a fool he had made of himself in publishing such an article, and after the many private letters received by him from the faithful throughout the State, protesting against his ill-advised and untenable position, adds a very meek note at the bottom of Griffin's card, explaining that he was absent when the article referred to was published and lays the blame on his printer.

Alas, poor printer! But aint the whole thing entirely too thin to bear examination?

In Connecticut, on Wednesday last, the House of Representatives, now in session at Hartford, voted 102 to 82 to postpone indefinitely the bill giving women the right to use the ballot at presidential elections. In a deliberative body of nearly two hundred members, only twenty majority adverse to the proposition! A quarter of a century ago, we doubt if the Connecticut House would have given a single vote in favor—now 82! We may as well make up our minds that, directly, some of the States, imitating the Territory of Wyoming, will give the mothers, the sisters and the daughters, the privilege of voting. *Wash. Chronicle.*

General Longstreet is reported to find that the war records of the late Confederacy fully exonerate him from the blame in the part he took in the battle of Gettysburg, and place the responsibility on General Lee. Time makes all things even.

Adjournment will amount to No Convention, and the Homestead and Suffrage will be safe!

## PERFECTLY FRANTIC.

The *Franklin Courier* has become perfectly frantic and will have to be placed in a straight jacket and have its head shaved if it does not become cooled down; the temperature at this present time is entirely too high to allow of such ravings, and we tell it that its frantic appeals are in vain.

The sap head of that paper rants and raves about the "odious, agrarian measure of miscegenation and degradation" so loudly that we are inclined to think that he is like a certain fish that, to avoid being captured by its pursuer, swims up the mud and hides in the filth that beclouds the water. He prate about miscegenation! He talk about a white man that married a negro! Like thousands of men of his stamp in North Carolina and throughout the South, the probabilities are that, with the arts and wiles of the seducer who have induced their victims to yield themselves to their lecherous embraces, and have become parents of numerous progenies, are unwilling to acknowledge them save to their vile associates who brag and boast of similar domestic relations. Brave men! noble and chivalrous gentlemen! who begot numerous families of illegitimate colored children, and curse and abuse a man "having a white skin but none of the other instincts or feelings of the Anglo Saxon race," because he married a woman that he loved. We ask these licentious democrats why it is that a white man "becomes devoid of the instincts and feelings of the Anglo Saxon race" when he marries a woman (colored she may be) and yet it is all perfectly correct, and proper, and high toned, and chivalric, to indulge in as many colored concubines as the state of their financial admit, and begot and raise up daughters—aye, their own daughters, of their own flesh and blood, to become what they know they will become? Why is it? Should a man love his own offspring less because he knows that nine chances in ten they will follow in his own immoral footsteps; that they, too, will become defiled, and that too, probably by their own fathers? Don't they know that their own bosom friends live in adultery and licentiousness with their own daughters? Don't they even know that the hated niggers do the same thing? Who ever heard of one of the chivalry challenging to mortal combat on the bloody field of honor a man who had seduced one of their daughters, if that daughter happened to have a dusky skin? Who ever heard of one of them objecting to his own dusky daughter becoming the wife or even the mistress of a nigger?

We are nauseated at all this gush and gammon on this subject. Who ever heard of a negro man even attempting to force himself socially into the family of a respectable white man? Who ever heard of a so called respectable white man, one of the *chivalry*, who did not boast of *lions* with negro women?

They who raise the greatest hue and cry on this subject and make the most urgent appeals for the suppression of the evil, are usually the ones who are the deepest in the miscegenation mire.

Major Leland, the South Carolina "Kuklux prisoner" who at the commencement of Williams College received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, sends from New York to the *Charleston News* an ingenious and enthusiastic letter detailing his experiences during his visit to his Alma Mater. After praising Massachusetts hospitality and the liberal spirit manifested by the Williams alumni towards the South, and gratefully acknowledging personal honors, Major Leland says: "In this body of the alumni, embracing some of the most distinguished names in the Union, sentiments of cordial sympathy for the South and world of good cheer and encouragement for the future came warm from the lips of some of their best men, which I only wish could penetrate every corner of my distant State. It seems strange, even to myself, to be writing in this strain about this people, but I believe that even if Barneveldt Rhett were with me, he, too, would have to leave." Major Leland also quotes ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, as vouching for the sincerity of Governor Chamberlain, and says: "I may add that these sentiments have been uniformly repeated by all the literary associates of Governor Chamberlain with whom I have chanced to meet."

Tax Receipt—Badge of Slavery. Up to 1852, three hundred acres of land was required before a man could take his seat as a Senator, and no man could vote for a Senator unless he owned fifty acres of land. This unjust discrimination against the poor white man was abolished in 1852. It is now proposed by the same men who opposed Free Suffrage, to require each man to produce his receipt for the previous year's taxes before he is allowed to deposit his ballot. This outrage is aimed at the poor white man and the negro. The proposition, stripped of its puerile disguise, is simply a proposition to disfranchise forty thousand poor white men and sixty thousand colored men for the purpose of making this State permanently Democratic. To require freemen to exhibit his tax receipt before depositing his ballot, would be attaching a badge of slavery to the right to vote, and to that extent would make every man a slave. Such is the Democratic proposition. There is not a leading Democrat in the State who is not in favor of this proposition. Which men of North Carolina, will you trust men who propose to disfranchise and deprive you of your right to vote in this manner? Next Democrats to the Convention, and you disfranchise yourself and your friends.

## Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

"Your Bill of Rights says 'That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.' Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the people only? Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? Certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that they should be represented. In the Senate, property is represented and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented."

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his title mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hand, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the five hundred are taxed by the ten. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and glory in the bravery, the freedom, and equality of their citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is no liberty—it is no justice. It is its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from the people only."

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its being given to some person, it acquires political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is the owner of the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his all. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is his all. What will you give to the poor man? Will you surround him with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? No! that the poor man complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man has more to contend with to improve his condition, and one day to become rich. Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *poor* slaves; and, of course, a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person."

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid. It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disputed that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications of the candidates were taken into account for office, but simply party service. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds, and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people. Under the circumstances, many believe that the people would be the safest depositaries of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the few ex-Republicans, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and largely ex-Democrats, who have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally offered by demagogues. *—Chicago Tribune.*

hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it, and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they will pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these officers are of the highest character and importance, and equally acquiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected, in no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the names of those appointed by the county courts in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular county. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under \$100, and actions on account under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts, whose business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when he does vote, he may make a tie, but he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve, their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of slavery? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and demand that she shall be free?

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Bincombe W. B. Linn, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph J. No. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Ford, Stephen Douthett, Rowan and Davis; G. F. Davidson, G. G. McKoy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell, Francis Lee, Samuel A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. H. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, James Leach, Davidson; A. R. McMillan, Adams; David W. Silver, Marcus John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Hanchington, Chatham; August B. Kelly, J. Russell, Moore and Montgomery, Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The fact is, the Democratic party is not fit at this time to govern anything—nor the nation down to a village. It has no leaders, it has no control of the congresses and discordant elements of which it is composed. Its numerical strength is the result of a combination of the out and discarded, it is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and largely ex-Democrats, who have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally offered by demagogues. *—Chicago Tribune.*

One of the immediate results of the Centennial Gush which now pervades certain classes in both sections of the country is the proposition to organize a Centennial Legion, to be composed of military organizations from the original thirteen States of the Union. It is assumed that the participation of such an organization in the Centennial ceremonies at Philadelphia next year would prove to be an acceptable feature of the occasion. The *Petersburg Index and Appeal*, however, is rude enough to throw cold water upon the proposition by propounding the following:

"Is it proposed to have any colored troops in the Centennial Legion? And is Butler to lead the column once again? It is well enough to understand fully all the particulars of the programme before the procession starts."

Of course, if Boston Gushers and their southern Democratic friends have full control of the matter, these questions may be answered in the negative. But inasmuch as the blacks fought side by side with the whites in the war against Great Britain, and as they earned their title to citizenship by fighting the same way for the preservation of the Union in the late civil war, there seems to be no sufficient reason why they should not be recognized at the Centennial celebration of the nation's nativity. But the southern Democracy may be counted on when the Gush leads them so far in the direction of reconciliation as to accept among the results of the war a submission to the fact of colored citizenship. They gush tip top to that point, and are willing to embrace all the Yankees who stay at home and vote the Democratic ticket. The moment, however, that the "aligger" intrudes or a "carpet bagger" asserts himself as a citizen, they refuse to gush with a cent. *—Republican.*

## The Proposed Convention.

To hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says the *Asheville Pioneer*, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the *Charlotte Democrat*, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH-CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY STATE."

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## GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & A.

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHARGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 6:25 P. M.

Arrive at Florence..... 12:40 A. M.

Arrive at Augusta..... 1:45 A. M.

Leave Augusta..... 2:15 P. M.

Leave Columbia..... 3:15 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 4:10 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:25 P. M.

Passenger train, leaving Wilmington at 6:25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington..... 6:30 A. M.

Arrive at Florence..... 12:40 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 1:45 P. M.

Arrive at Augusta..... 2:15 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:25 P. M.

Local Freight Train, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 P. M.

Passenger for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Car on night train for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,  
Gen. Superintendent

July 9th

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

CHARGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 28th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sunday excepted at 7:35 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:45 A. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:30 P. M.

Leave Rocky Mount at 2:30 P. M.

Leave Weldon daily at



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W. Dunham:

Sir:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the compiler, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only to be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was substantiated in Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1868 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1868, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.
2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.
3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties. I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for devoting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the 'Canby' constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers, the difference has been productive of an un-mixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead and tender more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplates any change in the constitution

tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature the right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency. Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State. North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance, and will be paid by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but only injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is pushed, that the Republican vote will be lost in August, will return to the Republican party, and many Conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

## AN ACT.

To enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at such election, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the officer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of

the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or obstruct, or attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or obstruct any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusal to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege secured or guaranteed to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office in which he has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

## COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

JULY 27.

SPICES TURPENTINE—Receipts 780 casks. Sales of 300 casks at 29¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSES—Receipts 2,408 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls. Strained at \$1.40. Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls. at \$1.15 for hard, \$2.00 for yellow dip and \$3.00 for virgin. Market quiet.

TAR—Receipts - bbls. No sales reported. Market at \$1.80 bbl.

COTTON—No receipts; no sales and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, July 26.

## MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Wave, Robinson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer North, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayetteville, Vick & Mcbane.

Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O. G. Farley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Wave, Robinson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer North, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayetteville, Vick & Mcbane.

Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O. G. Farley & Co.

## ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM A.T.

The Detroit Free Press.

THE ROANOKE NEWS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Published twice weekly at four dollars per annum.

## Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 RE-

quires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required badges, commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for 30 days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOS.

City Clerk & Treasurer.

## FOR THE INFORMATION

OF THE

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four (4) Health Districts, and they are assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. P. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a Sanitary Officer may report the same to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the prompt attention.

Trusting no further appeal to our good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in matters during the coming summer.

I am, very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON,

City Marshal.

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"Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more."

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BAKON—North Carolina, 10¢ 15

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Shoulders, 10¢ 15

Sides, 10¢ 15

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